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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 DANIEL JAY PEREZ,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 CALVIN COGBURN, et al.,

12 Defendant.

CASE NO. C18-1800-JLR-BAT

**AMENDED PRETRIAL  
SCHEDULING ORDER**

13 Plaintiff, proceeding pro se in this 42 U.S.C. §1983 civil rights action, filed a Second  
14 Amended Complaint naming a new defendant. Dkt. 82. Defendants have now filed an Answer to  
15 plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint. Dkt. 90. The Court therefore issues this amended  
16 pretrial scheduling order. The Court **ORDERS:**

17 **DISCOVERY**

18 Discovery is the process by which one party asks another party to provide relevant  
19 information about the case. A party should not file discovery requests or discovery materials  
20 with the court unless the party is moving to compel, seeking a protective order, or is otherwise  
21 supporting a motion. A party seeking discovery must serve a discovery request on the other  
22 party. There are several ways to ask for discovery including: depositions in which one party asks  
23 another person questions about the lawsuit; interrogatories in which written questions are served

1 on another party; and requests for production in which a written request to provide documents  
2 relevant to the lawsuit is served on another party. *See* Rules 30, 33 and 34 of the Federal Rules  
3 of Civil Procedure.

4 All discovery in this case must be completed by **April 8, 2020**. This includes serving  
5 responses to interrogatory questions and requests for production, and the completion of all  
6 depositions. Responses to interrogatory questions and requests for production must be served  
7 not later than **30 days** after service of the discovery requests. The serving party, therefore, must  
8 serve his/her discovery requests by **March 6, 2020**, so that the responding party can answer by  
9 the discovery cut-off. *See* Rules 33(b) and 34(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

#### 10 **DISCOVERY DISPUTES**

11 From time to time disputes over whether discovery has been properly provided arise. If a  
12 discovery dispute arises, a party must fulfill the Court's meet and confer requirements **before**  
13 filing a motion to compel discovery. *See* Local Rule 37. The local rule requires the party seeking  
14 discovery to make a good faith effort to confer with the opposing party either through a face-to-  
15 face meeting or a telephone conference. Any motion to compel discovery must include a written  
16 certification that the moving party has in good faith effort either met and conferred or attempted  
17 to meet and confer. A motion to compel that lacks such a certification will be summarily denied.

#### 18 **MOTIONS**

19 A motion is a formal request that asks the Court to take certain action. All argument in  
20 support of the motion must be set forth in the motion itself and not in a separate document. *See*  
21 Local Rule CR 7(b)(1). Each motion, together with a proposed order, **must** be served on the  
22 opposing party so that the opposing party has an opportunity to respond. In addition, **each**  
23

1 motion must state in its caption, right below the motion's title, a noting date. The noting  
2 date is the date the Court will review your motion.

- 3 • Note the following motions for **the day they are filed**: (1) stipulated  
4 or agreed motions; (2) motions to file over-length motions or briefs;  
5 (3) motions for reconsideration; (4) joint submissions pursuant to the  
6 optional procedure established in CR 37(a)(1)(B); (5) motions for  
7 default and default judgment; and (6) ex parte motions.
- 8 • Note all other non-dispositive motions for the **third Friday** after filing  
9 and service of the motion.
- 10 • Note all dispositive motions (dismissal and summary judgment) and  
11 motions for preliminary injunction for the **fourth Friday** after filing  
12 and service of the motion. *See* Local Rule CR 7(d) for complete rules  
13 on noting dates.

14 Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served on or before **May 8, 2020**. If a motion  
15 for summary judgment is filed, it is important for the opposing party to note the following:

16 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal  
17 Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

18 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for  
19 summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be  
20 granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if  
21 there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result  
22 of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled  
23 to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a  
party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is  
properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you  
cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, **you  
must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers  
to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in  
Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's  
declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine  
issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own  
evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate,  
may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted,  
your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.**

*Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

**Defendants MUST serve *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices** concurrently with motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 942 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit’s model language for such notices is noted above. Defendants who do not file and serve, in a separate document, the required *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices may face (a) immediate striking of their motions with leave to refile and (b) possible monetary sanctions.

# JOINT PRETRIAL STATEMENT

A Joint Pretrial Statement deadline will be established at a later date, pending the outcome of any motions for dismissal or summary judgment.

## PROOF OF SERVICE AND SANCTIONS

All motions, pretrial statements, and other filings must be accompanied by proof that such documents were served upon the opposing party's lawyer or upon any party acting pro se. The proof must show the day and manner of service and may be by written acknowledgment of service, by certificate of a member of the bar of this court, by affidavit of the person who served the papers, or by any other proof satisfactory to the court.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Order can result in dismissal of the case or other appropriate sanctions. The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order to plaintiff and to counsel for defendant.

DATED this 8<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2020.

  
BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
United States Magistrate Judge